

THE BENNINGTON EVENING BANNER

TWELFTH YEAR NO. 3432

BENNINGTON, VT., MONDAY, MARCH 22, 1915

PRICE ONE CENT

Salem Means Beloved of God. There Was Once a Town in Vermont Named Salem But the Legislature Changed Its Name a la Ram Island

BUSINESS SECTION OF HOOSICK FALLS SWEEP BY \$200,000 FIRE

Two Blocks and a Wooden Building on Church and John Streets Completely Destroyed—Fire Started in a Cellar—Aid Summoned from Nearby Towns—Loss Covered By About 70 Per Cent Insurance

The most destructive fire in the history of Hoosick Falls, occurring in the village Saturday night, wrecked the Easton-Thorpe and Lurie blocks beyond repair, and seriously damaging the Garabino building, besides causing more or less loss to a dozen others. The flames burned with great fierceness from 6:30 o'clock until after midnight and it was not until after 3:30 o'clock Sunday morning that any portion of the fire department could be withdrawn from the scene. No lives were lost, but James Martin, a Bennington fireman, sustained a fractured collar bone and broken rib by falling from an extension ladder. The monetary loss is conservatively figured at \$200,000, with many small losses not included. About 70 per cent of the loss is covered by insurance. Most of the property damaged was situated on John and Church streets, in the very heart of the business section. Sparks and embers, carried by the high wind, fell on residences and barns a mile away, and while the flames were at their height, it is reported, an incendiary was at work, but unsuccessful. An hour after the fire was discovered it was quite apparent that the Hoosick Falls department, with its ordinary equipment, could not cope with the situation, and Chief Timothy Hector summoned aid from Troy, Cambridge, Bennington and North Adams. The Troy apparatus, the Bussey company, did not reach the village, but the other communities rendered efficient service, and to their co-operation Chief Hector attributed his ability to confine the flames to one locality.

A detailed statement of the losses as nearly as they could be estimated, following talks by a Record reporter with the owners, is as follows:

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| Easton-Thorpe block | \$65,000 |
| Lurie building | 20,000 |
| Garabino building | 7,500 |
| Misses Skinner residence | 5,000 |
| Frank H. White, market | 250 |
| Geo. W. Van Hynning, laundry | 150 |
| T. J. Reynolds building | 700 |
| Dr. J. J. Reardon building on John street | 300 |
| Ross-Livingston building | 150 |
| W. L. Thorpe, druggist | 21,000 |
| Baer Bros., clothing and furnishings | 25,000 |
| Lurie & Co., department store | 20,000 |
| Nicholas Bolas, confectionery | 2,500 |
| W. D. Thomas, druggist | 7,500 |
| Frank Larabee, household effects | 300 |
| Eugene Johnson, household effects | 300 |
| Peter Seard, confectionery and household effects | 7,500 |
| Dr. W. E. Owens, office and house fixtures | 1,500 |
| A. O. H. | 500 |
| United Lodge, I. O. O. F. | 500 |
| Knights of Columbus | 500 |
| Dr. W. B. Putnam | 2,000 |
| Miss Beatrice Welsh, mail carrier | 200 |
| Ezra Tiffany, law office | 450 |
| Prudential Insurance company | 700 |
| U. S. postoffice | 1,250 |
| W. E. Heaton, office fixtures, etc. | 300 |
| Total | \$191,050 |

Besides these losses the occupants of the buildings on the north side of John street sustained slight losses, and awnings, roofs and cornices were damaged in several parts of the village. Nearly every available man in the village turned in to aid the firemen, except those who were too terror-stricken and were removing goods from places that were threatened. The wind, which blew from the northwest, was high and inclined to shift its direction, but always maintaining a considerable velocity. Under normal conditions the fire would have been checked in the Easton-Thorpe building, but in addition to the wind there was another element that contributed to the spreading of the flames. A terrific explosion that lifted the roof off the Easton-Thorpe building occurred about 8 o'clock and let loose a shower of sparks that dropped on the other edifices in the vicinity like snow in a heavy blizzard with the result that anyone out of doors was endangered, while those inside had to occasionally go out to be certain the roofs were not burning over them.

The fire started in the cellar of the

Easton-Thorpe block, a modern three-story brick building at Church and John streets. It was about 6:30 o'clock when David Baer, a member of the firm of Baer Brothers, rushed into the drug store of W. L. Thorpe which was situated in the corner of the buildings and informed S. C. Hawthorne, employed by Mr. Thorpe, that there was a fire in the cellar. Mr. Hawthorne, who had charge of the building because of Mr. Thorpe's illness, investigated and found the ceiling over the boiler ablaze and the flames already eating into the partitions. With a small hose he attempted to fight the fire, but was driven out. The alarm was sounded and the department responded promptly. The fire had not yet assumed serious proportions, but as the boiler room was situated under the entrance to the upper floors of the building, the fire spread quickly through the halls. Nevertheless with good water pressure the firemen battled with it on even terms until the explosion occurred. This explosion was caused by gas pipes that the excessive heat had cut and the gas created by the fire. Immediately after the explosion it was seen that other property was going to be damaged and then outside aid was called.

In the cases of the Easton-Thorpe and Lurie blocks and their occupants, the losses were total. Mr. Hawthorne saved some money from the safe of the drug store, but lost his overcoat in his zeal. The Baer Brothers could rescue but little, while Lurie's salvage is hardly worthy of mention. The loss in the postoffice is also complete, although the contents of the vault were not harmed and Postmaster Hyland has arranged to move the office to the Riley building. The Becket residence and home of the Elks on the opposite side of Church street were saved by the direction of the wind. When the fire reached the Garabino property the aid had arrived from the other places and in all twenty-two streams with a pressure of about eighty pounds, were playing on the burning buildings. Besides preventing the stores on the north side of John street from getting more than a severe scorching, the fire fighters drove the flames away from Dougherty's hotel which adjoins the Garabino building and which seemed likely to go with the rest. At the same time the firemen had to give their attention at almost periodical intervals to the Municipal building, the Phoenix garage, the Phoenix hotel, J. J. Burke's market and barns and McMartin's grocery at 13 Church street where it is suspected a fire was started in a hallway. The roof of Dr. Reardon's barn on Wilder avenue caught from sparks, but the attendants smothered the blaze. Village President Clark and Chief Hector are very proud of the water system which was put to an extraordinary test by the conflagration. A pressure of from 80 to 105 pounds was maintained throughout the fire. The village's pumping station furnished most of the pressure, but the pump at the Wood factory was also of assistance. No steamers were needed from other municipalities. Hoosick only was required. The Bennington and North Adams firemen had their apparatus transported by train, but the Cambridge men loaded hose on a big motor truck. The officials stated that the fire occurred at a very inopportune time for the welfare of the village. Because of the war in Europe the factory of the Wood company is shut down and business conditions are very depressing. It is not known if the burned structures will be rebuilt. Sulfuric stores were very much in demand yesterday. The Reynolds building on John street, the front of which was burned, is new and has only recently been completed.

One of the losses that will not be readily replaced is a fine library owned by Dr. Putnam and which was the result of many years collection.

Battleships Now and Then.
A battleship today is not the same as a battleship in Nelson's day. The old wooden three-decker could only be destroyed by long and desperate close quarter fighting. It would stand hours of battering. It would take hundreds of shot and still be capable of fighting. But today one unlucky shot, one blow from a torpedo, and the great fighting machine is a heap of scrap iron.—London Graphic.

NORTH BENNINGTON

A concert consisting of solos, duets, choruses and recitations in costume of "ye olden time" will be given at the "Autograph social" at the Methodist church next Friday evening. Any one who has not received a bag to be used as ticket, can pay at the door a penny for every letter of your full name. This pays for concert and light refreshments.

TOUGH OLD IRON.

The Famous Pillar in the Temple of Kutab Minar at Delhi.

There seems to be no doubt that the metal produced previously to the introduction of modern methods was superior in its resistance to corrosion to the present day product. I have seen various iron articles, especially nails, which showed far less rust after an exposure of a hundred years or so than the modern variety does in a few weeks.

One article, an old flintlock pistol, was especially interesting. It was found by a friend in a patch of woods in Vermont and had evidently lain there for many years, since a piece of newspaper with the date 1786 had been used as wadding in loading it. All the iron parts were rather rough and pitted and covered with rust, but the action was in surprisingly good shape considering the conditions to which it had been subjected. The spring, hammer and trigger were still capable of performing their functions, and very little effort was required to put the old weapon in decidedly presentable condition.

Perhaps one of the most noted of the iron articles which have come down to us from antiquity is the famous pillar in the temple of Kutab Minar at Delhi, India. This old shaft, which projects some thirty feet above the surface of the ground, was erected about 900 B. C. Today it shows little trace of rust, although it has had no protective coating other than that which the atmosphere itself has formed upon it.—L. C. Wilson in Engineering Magazine.

HOW TO INVEST MONEY.

Exercise the Same Care You Would in Buying a House.

One who has money to invest should know something of what he is buying. Otherwise he is a mere gambler and would have a better chance to win if he played a game of cards for money. All gambling is reprehensible, though it must be conceded that speculation in a sense is gambling. But this might be said of the purchase of real estate or any commodity of a changeable value.

Let the investor make a study of business conditions. Watch the earnings of the corporations and the railways as reported in the newspapers. Note the trend of trade. Observe the transactions in prominent securities on the Stock Exchange and have knowledge of what is going on. Exercise the same care that you would in buying a horse, an automobile, a wagon or a house.

Fortunes have been made by those who have pursued this method, and fortunes lost by those who have simply gone into speculation as if they were throwing dice. I well recall the era of railroad and industrial disturbance over twenty years ago, when no body wanted to buy stocks and everybody wanted to sell. Those who picked up the "crumples" as they were then called, and held them until prosperity revived, made handsome profits. In some instances realizing more than ten times what they paid.—Jasper in Ladies.

The Paper They Were Written On.

The average author would probably laugh at the statement that at one time in the world's history manuscripts, simply as such, irrespective of the nature of the text, were immensely valuable. In ancient times manuscripts were important articles from a commercial point of view. They were excessively scarce and were preserved with the utmost care. Even the users were glad to lend money on them when in pawn. It is related in an ancient tome that a student of Pavia, who was reduced by his debaucheries, raised a new fortune by leaving in pawn a manuscript of a body of law, and a grammarian who was ruined by a fire rebuilt his house with two small volumes of Cicero through the ready aid of the pawnbroker.

Why She Hurrahed.

During the last G. A. R. encampment there was one woman amid the crowd of spectators on the day of the parade who made herself conspicuous by her noisy hurrahs and excited waving of a flag as the old veterans marched past. One of the bystanders told her sharply to shut up.

"Shut up yourself!" she retorted. "If you had buried two husbands who had served in the war you would be hurrahing too."—Everybody's.

Happiness lies in the consciousness we have of it, and by no means in the way the future keeps its promise.—George Sand.

ADVISED TEUTONS TO LEAVE ITALY PROMPTLY

German and Austrian Consuls Have Issued Warnings

SPIES HAVE LEARNED WAR PLAN

Discovery By German Agents Said to Have Changed Italian Plan of Mobilization.

London, Monday, March 22.—The relations between Italy and Austria are believed to have reached an acute stage. A dispatch from Rome says Austrian and German subjects have been advised by their Consuls to leave Italy as quickly as possible. It continues:

"It is reported here that so many German military spies have entered Italy that the General Staff has been obliged to change its mobilization plans, because there is reason to believe that some of the secrets connected with them have been revealed."

"Paris of the Italian police force have been detailed to keep under surveillance Germans who recently have entered Italy under what are considered suspicious circumstances."

There have been reports for some days that Germany's efforts to insure the continued neutrality of Italy by inducing Austria to cede Trent and other territory to her were not meeting with success. Italy, it was said, was demanding that the territory be handed over to her at once, but the Teutonic allies desired to make the transfer after the war.

LAUNCHING A VESSEL.

A Matter of Mathematics, With a Vast Amount of Calculation.

The launching of a vessel is primarily a matter of mathematics. In a ship of immense size it calls for a vast amount of calculation before the first step is taken in the actual work.

In the first place, the specific gravity of the vessel must be figured out so as to allow for the various strains to which the hull is subjected on its slanting journey into the water, with its sudden plunge as the bow drops from the ways.

An enormous amount of data must be collected to fix this center of gravity. The weight of all the material that has gone into the vessel up to the time of the launching, the distribution of this weight, the weight of chains and anchors and other material placed on board preparatory to the launch must all be considered.

When the center of gravity is fixed the successful shipbuilder knows just how to build his launching ways and just where to strengthen them. He knows then by a little calculation how long each part of the vessel will be subjected to certain strains and how best to prepare for them. He can figure almost to the second how long the ship will be in sliding into the water.—Exchange.

Getting Even.

The belle of the little town was getting married, and among the spectators was the reporter of the local news paper. He was a miserable man. He had wanted to marry the bride, but the other man had cut him out. But he got even. This is what he wrote:

"The bride was radiant in a beautiful lavender silk frock, orange blossoms and veil and long, long white gloves, size 9 and split at the thumb."

"The groom was as straight as a pin made by the best tailor could make him and as red in the face as was to be expected from boots two sizes too small and a fifteen inch collar round a seventeen inch neck. Fortunately he wore the ceremony was over his collar and broke and saved him from choking to death."—London Answers.

Thoroughly Prepared.

At a religious service in Scotland the late Lord Kelvin noticed a youngster accompanying his grandparents and sitting wisely as a young owl through the sermon.

At the close of the service Lord Kelvin congratulated the grandfather upon the excellence of the young man's behavior.

"Och, aye," returned the veteran, "Duncan's weel threatened afore he gangs in."

Idlers.

As for those who are not obliged to labor, by the condition in which they are born, they are more miserable than the rest of mankind unless they indulge themselves in that voluntary labor which goes by the name of exercise.—Joseph Addison.

WAS ONE OF BEST

Fortnightly Program as Given Saturday Afternoon.

The Fortnightly program of Saturday afternoon was one of the most interesting of the season and attracted a large audience. It was in charge of Mrs. Warren E. Putnam, chairman of the art committee, who gave a short introductory account of the peace propaganda movement which has developed all over the country, bringing to mind the lasting good that should result from its teaching. She then presented Mrs. Elizabeth Grinnell Van Patten of Burlington, who recited the play "In the Vanguard" by Katrina Trask, and extracts from "The Wine Press" by Alfred Noyes.

Both readings were given with the dramatic intensity and unconsciousness of art that marks the true artist. Her characters lived and breathed and the lessons they brought so vividly to the audience. In their experiences could not but inspire every one with the feeling that it was not enough to be passively for peace in these war-ridden times, but that all should practice and express in no uncertain terms the great faith of their belief in the universal brotherhood of man.

Mrs. Van Patten's audience was both sympathetic and appreciative, not only receiving a deep impression of the truth of her lesson, but also acquiring a profound admiration for herself as an interpreter and splendid artist. The wish that she might be heard in Bennington again was expressed by many.

Music was also a pleasing feature of the program and was furnished by Mrs. L. H. Ross and Mrs. Amyel Baker, who sang two duets by Mary Turner Satter, accompanied at the piano by Mrs. George W. Keeseman.

A generous amount of peace literature had been placed on a table at the back of the hall for distribution, and much of it was taken by club members at the close of the meeting.

In the opening business session, a nominating committee was elected including Mrs. Robert E. Healey, chairman, Miss Edith Dewey and Miss Helena Norton. Attention was called to the three week's intermission before the next meeting which will occur April 10. The program will be a Dickens Reception in the form of a dramatics, with a special guest fee of twenty-five cents.

BORROWING MONEY.

Be Sure Deferred Charges Can Be Met Before Incurring Them.

One reason why corporations have not been looked upon with friendly eyes is the fact that they have adopted financing methods of which we don't approve.

You and I have been taught to believe that we'd better do without a thing unless we have the money to pay for it. To us that seems to be safe and sane thrift doctrine. But when corporations became numerous they adopted another plan. They decided not to wait until they could pay for what they wanted if they could borrow money with which to make the purchase. They began to load upon themselves "deferred charges."

Certain charges of this kind, of course, are justified; when it can be proved without the shadow of a doubt that what will be gained by borrowed money is more than the cost of the loan, borrowing is justified. But not otherwise.

So intelligent thrift practice in the home and the family can be measured by the same test. If you're going into debt to buy a home you should be able to demonstrate mathematically by borrowing money to buy a home you will in the end save more in rent than the cost of the land and house, repairs and taxes and insurance.

You have no business to place any "deferred charge" upon your individual resources or those of your family that those who come after you will not cheerfully pay because they recognize that it is a just charge. The test ought to be:

"If I should die tomorrow would my heirs prefer to go on meeting these charges rather than allow them to be defaulted?" It is when the answer of either the individual or a new board of corporation directors is in the negative that we see the unwisdom of much borrowing in anticipation of benefits or earnings.

If you're honest, "deferred charges" have to be met, and if you have had much experience you will know that it isn't often that the future develops as well as you think it will.—John M. Oatis in Chicago News.

Wasn't She Right?

The lesson in natural history had been about the rhinoceros, and the teacher wanted to know how well the lesson had been learned.

"Now, name something," she said, "that is very dangerous to get near to and that has horns."

"I know, teacher, I know!" called little Annie Jones.

"Well, Annie, what is it?"

"An automobile."—Ladies' Home Journal.

LEGISLATURE MAY CLOSE SESSION ON SATURDAY

Will Try To Complete the Business and Adjourn March 27

MANY THINGS YET TO BE DONE

Educational Bills To Come Up as a Special Order Tomorrow—Tax Bill Now Before the Senate

Montpelier.—The legislature is to make a desperate effort to adjourn next Saturday, but the resolution for final adjournment has been held up by a motion to reconsider and will be held a day or two to see how the work progresses.

The two educational bills, H. 462 and H. 463, were taken up yesterday for consideration and special orders for Tuesday morning at 10:30 were voted.

The House being desirous of getting the most information in the shortest possible time on H. 277 and H. 282, relating to appraisal and taxation of bank stocks, resolved itself into a committee of the whole, and listened to a general resume by Commissioner Williams on the workings of his office and the probable effect of the two pending bills.

The two bills were finally made special orders for this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. When H. 464 which appropriates money for the State fair commission and to aid agricultural fairs was reached, there were so many important Senate proposals of amendments, that on motion of Mr. Stacey of Hartford, the bill was made a special order for this afternoon at 3:05 o'clock.

The bill providing for repairs to the Bennington county jails was passed by the House Saturday after a tilt between Mr. Haggood and Mr. Hollister. Mr. Haggood lost his temper and the House sustained Mr. Hollister.

The rod and gun license bill is back from the Senate with amendments exempting Lake Champlain and Lake Memphremagog on the ground that they are interstate and international waters. The bill will come up in the House tomorrow.

The Bennington county poorfarm bill was killed by the House Friday, coming in with an adverse report.

WOMEN RARELY STAMMER.

And This Is a Fact That Puzzles the Medical Experts.

Have you ever known a woman who stammered? It is very doubtful. The fact that those afflicted with stammering are a hundred men to one woman is one of the most curious things in the science of pathology. Even the specialists in nervous troubles are utterly at a loss to account for this peculiarity. One eminent specialist says that in all his vast experience he has only known one woman to suffer from stammering. Stammering is a nervous affliction of the organs of speech, and the victim is usually a person of highly strung temperament.

Where there is not any real reason for this trouble, the cause usually lies in the mind—that is, the stammerers stammer because he fears he will stammer.

Now, women are much more prone to nervous disorders, and this makes their immunity from the trouble all the more remarkable. For some mysterious reason their nervousness affects the organs of speech only in very rare cases. Stammering is said by some medical authorities not to be due at all to any defect in the organs of speech, but to come under the head of a bad functional disease.

Another peculiarity is that a person who may stammer badly in ordinary conversation can sing excellently and without hesitation.—London Answers.

An Exception.

"Happiness," declared the philosopher pompously, "is only the pursuit of something, not the catching of it."

"Oh, I don't know," answered the plain citizen. "Have you ever chased the last car on a rainy night?"—Ladies' Home Journal.

Even.

"He lavished pearls upon her."

"Yet his affection was not genuine."

"Neither were the pearls."—Washington Star.

He Balked.

Skinnum—I want to interest you in a mining proposition. It's a good thing. Flubdub—Perhaps it is, but I'm not—Judge.

LONG SIEGE ENDS IN SURRENDER OF PRZEMYSL

City and Exhausted Garrison Captured By Russians

GREATEST SLAV VICTORY OF WAR

Army of 50,000 Austrians Had Defended the Fortress Since September 24, 1914.

Petrograd, March 22.—Przemysl has fallen according to the official announcement issued by the war office today. The Austrian garrison when it surrendered was in the last extremities of exhaustion. The capture of the city automatically releases a Russian army of 150,000 which will now presumably be used in the invasion of Hungary.

Przemysl has been under siege since September 24, 1914, a period of seven months and the capture of the city is considered the greatest Russian victory of the war.

The Austrian army that surrendered to Gen. Zmitierev numbered 50,000.

AID FROM BENNINGTON

Bennington Fire Department Sent Assistance to Hoosick Falls

In response to the call for assistance Saturday night, the Bennington fire department sent a force of men and a quantity of hose to Hoosick Falls. The men were able to relieve the Hoosick Falls firemen who had been hard at work since early in the evening but the hose was useless because the couplings were made with different threads than those on the Hoosick Falls hydrants and hose.

The call for assistance was received here about 8:30 but it was nearly an hour later before the members of the department were summoned and the hose was loaded on to the big truck of the Bennington Oil company. The truck had trouble near the Farmers' Inn and did not arrive at Hoosick Falls until about 11:30. The men at once reported for duty and worked until about 4 o'clock in the morning. They arrived home about daylight.

One of the Bennington firemen met with an accident which will lay him up for about six weeks. James Martin, a mason who lives on the Burgess road, while assisting to lay hose sustained a broken collar bone. He was carrying the hose over his shoulder when the line was given a sudden pull by one of the men assisting in the work. The quick strain on the shoulder snapped the bone squarely off in the middle.

The men from the Bennington department were in charge of Chief Engineer Harry B. Spear and First Assistant Chief William E. Sears.

FROM HENRY W. PUTNAM, JR.

Letter Received by Village Clerk William P. Hogan.

Village Clerk William P. Hogan has received the following letter, which is self-explanatory: William P. Hogan, Esq., Clerk of the Village of Bennington, Bennington, Vt.

Dear Sir:—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst., enclosing a copy of the resolutions of respect for my father, passed by the trustees of the Village of Bennington.

I can assure you I appreciate this testimonial of esteem beyond measure, and I am most grateful for the kind and complimentary act of commemoration.

Yours respectfully,

Henry W. Putnam, Jr.
New York, March 13, 1915.

TWO MARCH IN AUTO UPSET

Winchendon Youths Killed as Car Overturned.

Joseph L. Bezio and Charles C. Peabody, young men of Winchendon, were instantly killed and two others were injured at Winchendon yesterday when an automobile in which they were riding, overturned plunging them under it. The injured are Walter Peabody, who suffered a leg fracture and Maurice Berry who was cut about the face and hands. Berry was arrested on a charge of manslaughter, and was released on \$5000 bail. The police say that he was driving the car.

WEATHER FORECAST

For eastern New York and western Vermont unsettled tonight and Tuesday, probably local snows.